701 Mobilization generally failed during the period of hostilities. The majority of men managed to secure themselves in the "armored institutions" exempt from draft, others went into hiding, and a small number reported for duty. Many men in hiding were killed or wounded and exiled during the *"oblavas"* (manhunts and searches).

702 After the war, classes of 1926-1928 were called up for training. Presently, men born in 1929-1931 are in training. The basic training takes place in Lithuania and East Prussia. The trainees wear their own clothing and provide their own food: each week they are drilled 4 days and then are told to proceed home and bring back food supplies for a week. When training is completed, men are dispatched to Russian bases, some are assigned to the 16th Infantry Division stationed in the homeland.

702 There is no officers school for Lithuania specifically.
874 However, in all university and college level schools military training is obligatory for men and women throughout the years of schooling, 4-5 hours weekly. Reserve commissions in respective specialties are given upon graduation—Junior Lieutenantcy to Captaincy, depending on the degree of success in passing the examinations of the Military Chair ("Cathedral"). General Karvelis, a former artillery officer of the Lithuanian Army, heads the military "chair" in the University of Vilnius, assisted by Colonel Purelis. General Vincas Vitkauskas, former commander-in-chief of the Lithuanian Army, heads the military chair in the University of Kaunas. Lectures are given in Russian and Lithuanian, depending on the lecturer's ability to speak Lithuanian and the composition of his class. The lecturing personnel is one-half Russian. Orders are given in Russian.

[872] In secondary schools, military training is likewise compulsory for both boys and girls, beginning with the basic first grade.

War Preparations

712 Klaipėda (Memel) is converted into a major submarine and naval base.

723 During the first half of 1948, regular Soviet Army forces (exclusive of the Navy and MVD-MGB units) stationed in Lithuania numbered about 80,000 men of infantry, artillery, aviation, armored and tank units. The artillery is concentrated along the seacoast.

Airfields are continually expanded to accommodate transport craft but the number of planes shifts—the planes refuel and take off. Nevertheless, some "destroyers" (fighter planes), light bombers, reconnaissance and training planes are permanently stationed. Radar installments are in evidence, but do not seem to be alerted. Three "rocket artillery" airfields were constructed at Lisbergylas-Linksmakalnis in Kaunas, at Vilnius, and in Mažeikiai county in the northwest. Little is known regarding the closely guarded secret weapons of "Toxin Fog" and "Thermite Artillery." Aviation training schools are in operation at Vilnius and Kaunas, but no Lithuanian students are admitted there.

According to Russian officers, Estonia and Karelia form "Zone A of the Strategic Area of the Northern Front," while Latvia, Lithuania and East Prussia form "Zone B, an auxiliary strategic and supply area for the operational area of Poland."

712 723 If these officers speak the truth, the Soviet Army seems to place many hopes in the "first line of rocket artillery" resting on bases in Finland, Karelia and Estonian islands, a part of the "Leningrad Offensive Area." Lithuania and East Prussia serve as "the second line and the security zone of the connecting road junctions."

In addition to elaborate installations on the Estonian islands and the tip of Kurzeme, fortifications are constructed along the line running from the port of Liepaja in Latvia, through Mažeikiai, along the upper Venta river, down the banks of the Dubysa southward to the Nemunas river, and up the Nemunas to the stronghold of Gardinas-Grodno. Ramifications of that underground fortified line give an impression of two fortified belts, with extended strong points at intervals. Underground fuel oil dumps, and steel and concrete munitions dumps are constructed. The fortified points are circled by medium sized airfields cleverly masked as "pastures" or "planted fields." Subterranean fuel dumps, more or less 3 meters deep, radiate 2 to 10 km. from such airfields. However, some of these dumps are intended for fuel other than gasoline. Inasmuch as these "magazines" lie near the main communication arteries, it is supposed that these dumps are intended for the long range rocket artillery—a weapon well developed by the Soviets. The sites are closely guarded by MVD garrisons, and labor crews are isolated from the natives. The work was done by military engineer units and labor gangs brought from Russia.

717 A larger airfield is located near Šiauliai. About 30 twin-motored fighter planes of new production are stationed there, in addition to more than a dozen old-type 2-U machines and several long range (up to 2,200 707 km.) bombers of new type. This is said to be the training base of the "Northern Front," where exercises for offensive action against Western Germany, the British Isles and Scandinavia are staged. An auxiliary base was constructed nearby in 1948.

000 Since July 1948, large MVD-MGB units, hospital trains and cavalry brigades were concentrated around Baranowicze and southward to Lviv, and additional air squadrons flew toward Pomerania. Simultaneously, large troop movements by railroad were observed toward Königsberg, and munitions trains rolled westward day and night for several weeks. It seemed that the Russians were expecting hostilities over Berlin and were moving reinforcements and supplies to Germany, and concentrating repression forces for another wave of mass deportations from Lithuania, in accordance with the orders of the Politburo relayed by MGB Abakumov.

Part of these troops were later diverted to Lithuania. A state of insurrection was deliberately provoked in connection with forcible collectivization, and an "operation" of deportations was effected.

Repression Forces

625 The MVD forces stationed permanently in Lithuania number at least 30,000 men, mainly infantry and motorized units. A MVD school is operated on Duonelaitis Street in Kaunas, where MVD officer candidates are trained.

The MGB forces number about 40,000 men, of whom 10% are Lithuanians. A MGB officers school

342 Few castles in the baroque style have been
346 preserved in present-day Lithuania. We know that the high nobility followed the example of the court and built splendid mansions on its properties in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. On the basis of the available contemporary illustrations Galaunė finds here a close relationship with the present old Lithuanian synagogues, which faithfully preserved the style of those country mansions with their high, pyramid-like, graded [gebrochene] roofs and the cubic forms of the anteroom. Thus the old synagogues seem to him to be the "last echo of an architecture of wood, already vanished, which was employed in the building of the Lithuanian estates." (21)

[113] 21. Cf. Galaunė, "Lietuvių liaudies means" (The Lithuanian Folk Art), Veröff, d. Hum. Fak. d. Univ. Vytautas d. Gr. (Kaunas, 1930), pp. 153 and 154, as well as the Russian and Polish references given there.

342 In discussing the modern castles we should
712 not forget that most of the manor houses arose in those quiet and peaceful times when the castle no longer represented a fortress. Real fortresses which served the purpose of defense did not exist in Lithuania (Unnumbered page with illustrations--Village Sculpture) /161/ in any great number. Their remains go back almost exclusively to the wars of the orders, for example the ruins of the fortresses of Kaunas and Gelgaudai, the old Christ Memel /Christmemel/. On the foundation walls of others rise castles of recent times, such as those of Raudonė and Raudondvaris. (22)

113 22. Tarasenka, Gimtoji senovė (Olden Days of the Homeland) (Šiauliai, 1925), pp. 90-92. Tarasenka, Medžiaga Lietuvos archeologijai (Material for Lithuanian Archaeology). For the fortress of Gelgaudai cf.

11: Scheffer O-4, 5 (ca. 1660) 1704
EP4 Lapps
Letts R84
Lithuanians R85

Le 635 928 648

to ſubmit under the Protection of *Sigiſmund Auguſtus* King of *Poland*, who made *Courland* a Dukedom, and gave it to *Goddard Kettler* of *Neſſelrath*, the laſt Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order in *Livonia*, to hold it as a Fief of the Crown of *Poland*. But *William* the youngeſt Son of this *Goddard*, who ſucceeded his elder Brother in the Government, was diſpoſſeſſed of his Dominions by *Sigiſmund* III. King of *Poland*, and lived in Exile till 1619, when he was reſtored to the Dukedom, whoſe Poſterity enjoy it to this Day.

Le 636

The *Poles* alſo remain to this Day poſſeſs'd of ſome inconſiderable Places of the *South* ſide of the River *Dwina* or *Dune*, among which *Dunaburgh* is the only Place worth taking notice of.

Li 103 133 131 504 712 175 729

The Dutchy of *Memel* is likewiſe a part of the *Southern Livonia*: Its Capital City bearing the ſame Name, is Situate upon, and encompaſs'd by, the River *Tanger*, which not far from thence exonerates it ſelf into the Sea, in the Gulph call'd the Lake of *Courland*, and affords a very Commodious Harbour to this little but pleaſant Town: Its Caſtle is very well Fortified; it was *An.* 1250. built by the Maſter of the Order of *Livonia*, and in 1328. ſold by them to the Maſter of the *Pruſſian* Knights. In the Truce made in the Year 1635, betwixt the *Poles* and *Swedes*, it was Stipulated, that the ſaid City and Dukedom ſhould be ſurrendred to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, who ever ſince remains in poſſeſſion of it.

CHAP. II.

Of the Antient Inhabitants of Livonia, *and their Superſtitions and Cuſtoms.*

Le 175

IT is beyond all diſpute, that *Livonia* remain'd for a long time involved in the Darkneſs of Paganiſm and Idolatry, this Country being quite unknown in theſe Parts, till in the Year 1158, a Merchant Ship of *Bremen* (or as ſome will have it of *Lubeck*) being forced by a Tempeſt into the Gulph of *Riga*, made the firſt